fresh stage of development, Sreat Britain, and possibly China, being substituted for Siam in the final settlement." The Times has no leader on the su bject. Its Bangkok correspondent telegraphs: "When the French seized the Siam mail steamer the native crew were unaware of the blockade. They were panic-stricken and deserted the ship. Thereupon the French boarded her and ran her aground.

The setzure is regarded as illegal." The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post telegraphs: "The strongest outside influence is being brought to bear on M. Develle by the principal members of the Colonial party to make him adopt a more hostile attitude toward the English claims than he personally is inclined to adopt. They are furious because a French protectorate has not been created in Siam.

The Standard says editorially: "No-body can doubt that Siam was well advised to surrender, but the European estimate of French fairness, never very high, will be appreciably lowered. We have no reason, however, to gradge France her cieverly prepared electoral success. It would have been quixotic and unwarfered actively, and whatever questions arise between Great Britain and France must be defined at once with the utmost clearness. If France cherishes peace as warmly as does England there ought not to be any memperable difficulty in arranging matters with perfect friendliness."

The Daily News understands that a meeting of the Cabinet will be held to-day to consider questions arising from the Siamese difficulty. "Siam's acceptance of France's ultimatum of course has done a good deal to diminish anxiety," says the News. "but it has by no means settled the difficulty between France and this country." After commenting on Great Britain's refusal to recognize the blockade the News continues: "Within the fortyeight hours which ended at midnight yesterday the whole question of the blockade and the presence of British vessels at Bangkok assumed the gravest aspect. It was evident that a blockae con-tinued after Siam's submission could only be directed against British commerce. Happily, France appreciated the gravity of the situation, and there is now reason to hope and believe that the blockade will be withdrawn. There will still remain, however, important matters for negotiation between Great Britain and France. We hope that the French ased, not by France, but by a portion of the French press. We used all possible forbearance in the dispute, and despite the relative magnitude of our interests did not stir a finger to save Siam. We counseled in every possible way surrender and in conformity with our coursels such was made. What remains it is not in Siam's power to bestow. One part of the territory which the French covet is occupied by China; the other is no more the property of Siam for cession than of Timbuctoo. Some Frenchmen simply shut their eyes to this. It remains to be seen whether they become the dupes of others who are better informed, but who are content to trade on ignorance for their political ends." The Daily Telegraph says: "Great Brit-

erate. Doubtless the firm stand taken by Lord Rosebery has been a timely warning to the French advocates of a spirited policy." The Daily Chronicle says: "The some-what shadowy injuries alleged to have been sustained by France receive ample amends by a well-filled breeches pocket. The set-tlement is not equitable, perhaps, but it might be worse for Siam, and since it ends a situation in which England might have become entangled it is cordially welcome."

ain's attitude towards France throughout

has been uniformly courteous and consid-

Situ tion at Bangkok. BANGKOK, July 30 .- While the government of Siam accepted, without reservations, France's ultimatum, it received previously the assurance that the kingdom would not be dismembered until after the consideration by all powers concerned of France's demand for the territory between the eigh teenth and twenty-third parallels. It is somewhat remarkable that before Prince Vadibani, Siam's minister in Paris, could have received his instructions to accept the ultimatum, Great Britain's refusal to recognize the blockade had become known in this city. The British residents here, while rejoicing over the action of the home government, do not forget to give credit to Captain Jones, British minister in Bangkok, for his careful and judicious conduct throughout the critical period. Whenever his advice was sought by the court, Captain Jones pronounced in favor of moderation and concession.

The blockade is still maintained by the Forfait, Lutin, Inconstante, Comete and Lion. The British war ships Pallas and Swift remain at the Menam bar, inside the blockade limits. The British war ship Linnet and the German war ship Wolf are at anchor in the river off Bangkok. The British government mail has been allowed to pass, but mercantile correspondence with Stamese firms has been cut off. An effort is making, therefore, to render efficient an overland postal service via Tavoy and Rangoon.

The French have seized the Stamese mail steamer Chantal and the Hong Kong steamer Phra Chula, with 400 Chinese aboard her. The Phra Chula was eventnally allowed to land her passengers and pargo at Bangkok. She will sail for Hong | the order of the Elmira National Bank, and | Two Negroes Flogged Almost to Death, Kong to-morrow.

Of the British steamers rendered idle by the blockade, twelve are in trade with Hong Kong, eight with Singapore and one in trade with Bombay.

## UPRISING IN ARGENTINE,

Radicals Inaugurate a Revolution in Several Provinces-Serious Fighting. BUENOS AYRES, July 30 .- The Radicals have begun a revolutionary movement in the provinces of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fe, and fighting has been going on in thirty towns in the first named province since daybreak. According to advices so far received the insurgents seem to be victorious. There was desperate fighting at Rosario, the battle lasting six hours. Dr. Alem, the Radical leader, has issued a manifesto declaring that the time has come

The tracks of the Southern and Western Ensenada Railroads have been torn up in several places by the revolutionists with the view of preventing or delaying the transportation of troops or munitions. of war. A meeting of Radicals was held here at noon to-day. Troops and police were stationed at the principal points throughout the city to guard against an

for the people to rise and reconquer their

rights and liberties.

Dispatches from San Luis say that an uprising took place in that province on Saturday. The government has asked Conto proclaim a state San Luis, Santa Fe and Buenos Ayres. General Costs has notified the central government that he does not need national support. He states that the radical were defeated at Rosario, sixty killed and wounded. The latest dispatches say that the Governor and members of the Ministry of San Luis have been imprisoned by the Radicals. who have established a government composed of members of their own party.

Survivors of the Victoria Disaster. LONDON, July 31 .- The British war ship Triumph sailed from Malta for Portsmouth, on Saturday, with three bundred survivors of the Victoria disaster on board



All the organs of the body are roused to healthy, vigorous action by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. More than all, the liver-and that's the key to the whole system. You have pure blood or poisonous blood, just as your liver chooses. The blood controls the health, the liver controls the blood, the "Discovery" controls the liver.

Take this remedy in time, when you feel dull, languid, and "out of sorts," and you can prevent disease from coming. Take it in any disease that depends on the liver or the blood, and you'll have a positive cure. For Dyspensia, Indigestion, Biliousness; Bronchial, Throat, and Lung affections; every form of Scrofula, even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula) in its earlier stages; and for the most stubborn Skin and Scalp Diseases, its the only remedy so unfailing and effective that it can be guaranteed. If it doesn't beneat or cure, you have your money back.

#### EASTERN BANKS SWINDLED

Alleged to Have Been Defrauded Out of \$1,500,000 on Forged Certificates.

Three Worthless Notes on Which an Elmira N. Y., Bank Paid \$45,000-A Teller's Confession-Curtailing Operations.

#### BANKS SWINDLED.

New England and New York Concerns Victimized to the Extent of \$1.5 0,000. NEW YORK, July 30 .- The World's Boston special says that a huge conspiracy has

been unearthed, whereby seventy-three

banks and banking metitations in New England were victimized. The story is to the effect that certain employes of the Northern Pacific Elevator Company, of Minnessota issued \$1,500,000 worth of forged duplicate certificates for grain on storage in country elevators, owned by the concern, where the inspection is not so strict as at the terminal elevators. These forged certificates were deposited with Eastern banks as collateral. About \$800,000 was secured in New England and the balance in New York. Some of the Eastern holders of the paper became suspicious, and, on an investigation being made, the true state of affairs came to light. The stockholders of the elevators were dumfounded when the facts came to their notice and offers of settlement with the banks were at once made and terms of compromise offered. The company was then reorganized as the Lake Superior Elevator Company, with George

Cook, secretary of David Dows & Co.

New York, as president. The terms offered

to the banks were to per cent. cash, the re-

ments. A committee of bankers whose institutions hold large blocks of the elevator

certificates was appointed to consider this

it is impossible to say exactly what course the bankers will pursue, as they are Ministry now will permit itself to loath to talk, and, in fact, they have done understand the interests of its country in all in their power to keep the whole affair the matter. This country has been hardly from the public. The few who do say anything-and they are very few-admit that they have been swindled, and declare that the swindlers ought to be sent to prison. At the same time they say that good business policy, under present conditions, forbids such severe action, especially as the stockholders of the elevator company are ready to make a compromise settlement. The Northern Pacific Elevator Company is now in the hands of a receiver, and the trands of its employes have wiped out its existence. Among the New England banks swindled are nearly all the State institutions here, which were hit heavily, banks at Portland, Me., and various banks in the

towns about Boston.

Mr. George B. Cooksey, the new vice president of the Lake Superior Elevator Company, in reply to a question as to the truth of the above story, dictated the following statement: "The Lake Superior Elevator Company and the Union Improvement Company, both of Duluth, own a majority of the stock in two country elevator companies, namely, the Red Valley Elevator Company, on the line of the Great Northern railroad, and the Northern Pacific Company, on the line of the Northern Pacific. Neither of these latter companies is in any way connected with the organization of the railway company on whose lines it operates. The business of all the four elevator companies consists of buying wheat from the farmers, who, when the crop is moving in the fall, store it either along the lines of the railroads or in the terminal elevators at Dulath, and in making sales of the same grain for future delivery at a profit. In order to conduct | Two failing firms paid 20 shillings on the this business the companies are necessarily borrowers of money, and they have been put into their present difficulties by the officers of the country companies attempting to do too large a business on borrowed capital. The stockholders are at work reorganizing the companies on a basis which will pay the creditors in full and allow them to resume their business under a new management. the meantime a thorough investigation of the affairs of the companies is being made in order to ascertain the exact nature of the mismanagement which has led to the disaster. Until their investigation has been completed it would not be proper on our part to characterize the mismanagement." Mr. Cooksey would not say whether he believed there had been any intentional fraud in connection with the matter.

THREE WORTHLESS NOTES. Where \$54,000 of the Failed Elmira (N. Y.)

National Bank Went. NEW YORK, July 3.-The Herald tells an interesting story in connection with the Inilure of the Elmira National Bank, of Elmira, N. Y. After the failure three notes, aggregating \$54,000, turned up among the assets. All of them bore a New York date. and all were made on the same day. One | was for \$17,000 made payable on demand to signed by Geo. R. Israel, and the others, made in the same form, were signed, the first for \$19,000 by H. S. Roll, and the second for \$18,000 by F. M. Mollenbauer. These notes, it is stated, were deposited in the Elmira National Bank by Col. D. C. Robinson, Mayor of that city, and a son of the late Gov. Lucius Robinson, and discounted by Cashier Bush. Colonel Robinson was a large stockholder in the bank. The identity of the signers of the three notes was a matter of the deepest mystery. Bank officials came to New York to learn who they were and the extent of their financial responsibility. But their names could not be located in New York or Brooklyn directories, or in the ratings of commercial agencies. At last their identity has transpired. They are clerks in the banking house of Isaac B. Newcombe &

#### never expected to pay the notes, and they probably never will. TAKING IN SAIL.

Co., in the United Trust Building. Not a

single one of them has a dollar outside of a

the request of Col. D. C. Robinson. They

did it on their own responsibility, and

simply to accommodate the Colonel, whom

they believed to be a millionaire. They

The Westinghouse, Carnegie and Other Companies Reducing Their Working Forces. PITTSBURG, July 30.-The working forces of the Westinghouse Air-brake Company, at Wilmerding, will, it is stated, be further reduced by the temporary discharge of between two hundred and three hundred men. Those who remain at work will suffer a reduction of from fifteen to twenty per cent. in wages. Two weeks ago four hundred men were discharged. The above order goes into effect to-morrow. Such reduction has not been offered to workingmen in mills in the western part of the that the workmen will make any remonstrance.

The trouble among the iron mills, resulting from the unsettled financial conditions, have at last come to affect the steel works of the Carnegie company at Homestead. Commencing to-morrow night the night turn will not run in the plate mill. has been running three turns, and under the new arrangement the men in each turn will work every third week. The annonncement of the change caused general comment and speculation, and some startling stories are affoat in Homestead.

A telegram from Washington, Pa., says that the skilled men in the tube and bending departments at the Tyler tube works went out yesterday to resist a cut in wages. The men state they will leave town before they will work at the reduced price. The cut ranges from 10 to 50 cents per day. The men affected had given notion last Saturday that they would quit work if the proposed cut was made, and, when they were told yesterday that their pay hereafter would be at the lower fig-

ures, they quit. WHERLING, W. Va., July 80 .- It is not true, as reported, that there are five thonsand unemployed workmen in this city. No industries in Wheeling are closed, except those that have made their regular summer shut-down. Building operations are unprecedented, and there have been no

recent business failures. AMSTERDAM, N. Y., July 30 .- Sanford

night for at least two weeks, and possibly longer. They employ 2,000 hands. The following mills and factories bave also been closed: The Van Antwerp knitting mills, indefinitely: Johnstown Knitting Company's mills, two weeks: Shuler spring works, one week, and Starin silk mills, at Fultonville, two weeks.

Wili Resume Next Week. HARRISBURG, Pa., July 30 .- It is learned from a semi-official source that the American tube and iron works, at Middletown, will resume operations next week.

AN OLD TELLER TURNS THIEF. First National Bank of Paterson, N. J., Rob-

bed of Over \$10,000. PATERSON, N. J., July 30.-A defalcation of \$10,650 has been discovered in the cash of the First National Bank of this city. The money has been abstracted since July 1. The loss was discovered by United States Bank Examiner George W. Stone in an official examination last Friday. Heinformed the officers of the bank and went before Alfred Van Hovenberg, commissioner of the Circuit Court of New Jersey. and made a complaint against Abram Fardon, the paying telier. The latter was arrested last evening and committed to the county jail. The money was taken from four packages containing \$5,000 each. Tendollar bills were abstracted from them and replaced with one-dollar bills. The bank is insured with the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, for \$10,000, leaving a loss to the bank of only \$650, which on Saturday was charged to profit and loss by

The defaulting teller is fifty years old and unmarried. He has been connected with the bank for twenty-five years, and some years ago was cashier of it. He has always been considered an upright man and had the confidence of the officers and depositors of the bank. He admitted that he was responsible for the loss and asked that he be committed to prison.

SAVINGS BANKS SOUND.

Chauncey M. Depew Discusses the Action of New York Institutions,

NEW YORK, July 30 .- Chauncey M. Depew, when asked if he thought the action sixty days' notice of withdrawal of deposits indicated weakness, replied: "Not at all. The savings banks of the State are perfectly sound. The average depositor is never able to understand why the savings banks cannot pay interest and at the same time be able to give up to depositors their money instantly. He seems unable to comprehend that the trustees of savings banks, in order to get interest must invest the money which is committed to their keeping in bonds, and mortgages, and other securities where the money is loaned upon them. It cannot be called as a rule for less than a year."

"Suppose such a call were to be made now," suggested the reporter, "what would be the result now!" "Well, if all the savings bank mortgages were to be called at a time like this, dis-

tress would ensue after a forced sale, and sacrifice of farms and homes would produce a condition which would be little 1-ss, if, indeed, it would be less at all, than what would be occasioned by the blockading of a city."

British Gold Coming to America. Loydon, July 30 .-- It is understood that \$2,000,000 of gold will be shipped within the next two weeks to the United States and the belief is that several millions more will be sent over before the end of the year. Of the ten failures, but one was important. pound. Business has been almost suspended. The dealings were confined to a few investment securities. Yesterday an easier feeling as regards the future was noticeable. Foreign securities have been steady and the Siamese complications have had little effect on the market. The Paris Bourse also suffered little from the uncertainty of Siam's attitude towards France. Prices were fairly firm, although most foreign securities declined somewhat.

An Industry Democracy Would Destroy. CHINO, Cal., July 30 .- The Chino beet sugar factory, the largest in the United States, with a maximum reducing capacity of 740 tons of beets per day, will start tomorrow morning. The industry gives direct employment to two thousand men in Chino and seven bundred at Anaheim. The crop of the Chino ranch is estimated at fifty thousand tons. The crop to be shipped from Anaheim is ten thousand tons. The factory will run day and night through the season, reducing the acreage of six hundred tons of beets daily. The output for the season will be 16,000,000 pour ds of refined sugar.

## CRUEL WORK OF LYNCHERS

Then Hanged and Riddled with Shot.

Another Probably Served in the Same Way-All Three Accused of Assaulting a Woman at Gaston, S. C .- Confession by One.

COLUMBIA. S. C., July 30 .- Two negroes who committed an assault upon Mrs. Sightler, of Gaston, were lynched to-day. Will Thompson, an overgrown sixteen-year old negro was caught near Columbia, and taken to Gaston early this morning, where his captors were met by a mob of two hundred people, who were joined by a bungred men from this city. Thompson conclerical salary. They signed the notes at fessed that he and Tom Preston and Andy Kaigler, all colored, committed the crime one week ago. The crowd proposed to pail him up in a turpentine barrel and burn him, but instead he was hung to a small tree. Before the hanging Arch Sightler, husband of the woman, laid fifty lashes upon the negro's bare back with a heavy buggy trace, every blow bringing blood. When he got tired another man took his place and continued the whipping. Thompson could not yell as the rope around his neck choked him. After the hanging a hundred men fired into the body with pistols, shotguns and rifles. Hardly a square inch of his body escaped a builet.

At 11 o'clock Preston was captured eleven miles from Gaston, and was taken to the scene of the early morning tragedy. State for many years. It is not thought | Here all the horrors of the Thompson lynching were re-enacted. Preston was stripped and pinioned to the same scaffold which had served for Thompson. Arch Sightler, with the same heavy buggy tog, beat the unfortunate wretch, and when he was exhausted the whipping This is significant because this department | was continued by others of the mob, until has never been slack of orders before. It | the negro's entire body was a mass of bleeding flesh. At 1 o'clock, after Preston had regained consciousness. he was swung up to the same limb to which Thompson had been hung four hours before and his body riddled with bullets. Preston declared his innocence to the last.

At 9 o'clock to-night the mob at Lexington Courth ouse has swelled to fully one thousand people, and an attack upon the jail where Kaigler is confined was momentarily expected. It is not believed that

Movements of Steamers. LONDON, July 30,-Sighted: Kaiser Wilhelm II, from New York; Weimar, from Baltimore.

NEW YORK, July 30 .- Arrived: Werra. from Genoa; La Bourgogne, from Havre. LIVERPOOL, July 30 .- Arrived: Servis. from New York.

HAVRE, July 80 .- Arrived: La Touraine. from New York. Boston, July 80 .- Arrived: Cephalonia, & Son's carpet mills shut down last | from Liverpool

## Under Authority of Congress.

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# U.S. Government Baking Powder Tests.

These tests, made in the Gov't Laboratory, by impartial and unprejudiced official chemists, furnish the

highest testimony as to which is the best baking powder.

## The Official Facts and Figures.

The official report shows the Royal a pure cream of tartar powder superior to all others, and gives its leavening strength and that of each of the other cream of tartar powders tested as follows:

(Bulletin 13, pp. 599, 600, 601, 602, 608.)

### ROYAL, Absolutely Pure,

The OTHER POWDERS TESTED are reported to contain both lime and sulphuric acid, and to be of the following strengths respectively, . . . .

Per cent. Cubic in. per ca. 160.6 13.06 12.58 . . . 151.1 11.13 . . . 133.6 10.26 . . . 123.2 9.53 . . . 114. 9.29 . . . 111.6 8.03 . . . 96.5 7.28 . . . 87.4

LEAVENING GAS.

## Royal Baking Powder Leads All.

Highest in leavening strength, purest in quality, uniform in its work and perfect in keeping properties.

"The Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public."

> Late United States Government Chemist.

Dr. H. a. moth

NOVEL PLAN OF SILVERITES.

[Concluded from First Page.] adopt in the way of a substitute. We are

going to ask for a ratio of sixteen to one, and I believe that is fair.' Hon. Archie Fisk, president of the Panametican Bimetallic League, said: "The unconditional repeal of the Sherman law without a good substitute would demonetize silver entirely and increase the pur-chasing power of a gold dollar. It would mean eventually bankruptcy to banks if they attempted to operate on a gold basis. It would mean that more than one railroad would go into the hands of a receiver the first time that interest on bonds was defaulted. No railway could ever pay another interest conpon. England is simply seeking to dictate the financial policy of the world."

Hon. Charles S. Thomas, the "Tall Sycamore of the Rockies," hoped that the Chicago convention would result in some good for silver.

There was a prominent member of the delegation, a man who owns nearly \$1,000 .-000 worth of property in Denver, and has plenty of money tied up in the broken banks, who said: "To show you how we are fixed I might remark that I have to borrow \$100 to go to the convention with."

Judge W. M. Kerr, a delegate at large from Colorado, and whose home is at Cripple Creek, is one of the most enthusiastic advocates of free silver. He took occasion to defend Governor Waite for his utterance "If England forces us to the wall we will ride in blood up to the bridle bite," which Mr. Kerr declared was distorted and falsified in the interest of the moneyed men. He will argue before the convention that the men in the West who made the American desert who planted the American flag on the topmost peaks of the Rocky mountains became pioneers under a distinct contract that they should receive the protection of the Government. They established American citizenship which is not found anywhere in the country, and they have a right to ask the Nation whose resources they have with them.

helped to develop to be honest and fair John Cook, jr., who is chairman of the delegation, was rather more conservative than Senator Hill. "We are going to Chicago, not Anarchists," he said, "but simply as men asking for what is right and hoping to get it through reasonable presentation of our cause. I do not think Cleveland will veto the act we ask for, as he already sees the false position he has taken, and is coming to understand that the country must have money. I believe Congress will repeal the Sherman law and then give us free silver. Our fight is not for gain, but for our wives, and children,

Col. James H. Platt, whose attack on Senator Sherman called forth such a spirited reply from the Senator, said the delegates were looking only for justice. He thought the Sherman law would be repealed

and free coinage substituted. Governor Watte said: "If Congress repeals the present law without giving a better one, it will kill Colorado." He argued that Colorado industries were interdependent, and to cripple one would be to cripple all. He felt confident the outcome would be to Colorado's benefit. Ex-Governor Routt regarded the situation as one of extreme gravity, and said the delegates would not decide on a plan of

action until after meeting in Chicago to-

ADDRESS TO POPULISTS.

George F. Washburn Wants Foreign "Gold Bugs" Driven from Our Shores. Boston, July 30.-George F. Washburn of this city, chairman of the Eastern division of the national division of the Peo-

ple's party, has sent to the chairman of the State committees a circular letter conveying his views on the silver question. It is, in part, as follows:

"The most gigantic trust the world has ever seen is the present international bondissning and silver-boycotting syndicate. The most colossal conspiracy the world has eyer known is the present one originated and guided by Baron Rothschild. Their silver scheme is an attempt to enslave a whole world, and in a wholesale manner swindle and plunder God's people. The first step in this international plot, on the part of the usurers, wiil be to still further corner our circulation here in America and then force an issuance of bonds as a means of relief. If half of the population of the world uses silver, and if half the metal currency is and always has been silver, how can we increase our volume the sheriff will offer any serious resistance. of circulation by striking down one-half of the amount? If a man was forced to live on two meager meals a day and complained of feeling half starved, who but a gold bug would dream of advising him to eat only tries under the generalship of a European Jew, is capable of anything. No absurdity is too absurd for them to offer as an argument; no monstrosity too monstrons for

one meal perday as a sure cure for bunger! of public confidence, but exactly what "This gold trust, which comprises the | caused that condition he was not prepared leading bankers and usurers of all coun- to say.

monarchs of crime.

king, bow to the bidding of a few foreign bankers who have bought parliaments and congresses and are trying to dictate our national policy? Let us break this international servitude. Let us rally once more as an American people and demand the restoration of the money of our fathers. We can drive these foreign money invaders from our shores forever if we begin right now. The solution of the problem is to be found in the money plank of the People's platform. Now is our chance to agitate. Rally in attendance at the silver conventions. Make clear to the people the fact that if silver goes down gold goes up. It will take more labor from the wage earner, more merchandise from the business man, and more wheat, corn and cotton from the farmer than ever before to buy the gold dollars of the bankers; therefore, these wealth-producing classes must unite to prevent this proposed robbery and oppression."

OPPOSED TO THE SHERMAN ACT. Representative Geary and Senator Quay

Favor Repeal of the Law. WASHINGTON, July 30 .- The advance guard of members of the Fifty-third Congress, coming to attend the special session which will begin a week from to-morrow, are at the capital. There are not many of them, and the probabilities are that but few Corgressmen will be in the city before next Saturday. Among those who have arrived the opinion seems to be unanimous that the Sherman law will and must be repealed, or, at least, the silver-purchasing clause, but what shall follow is an unknown quantity. One of the early arrivals is Representative Geary, of California. known to fame in connection with the calnese exclusion and registration act, which bears his name. He said: "I am opposed to the so-called Sherman act. l have always been. It is vicious, and time does not improve it. The sooner it is repealed the better for the whole country. Of course some subsequent legislation will be necessary, but I am not prepared to say what it will be, because at this time I do not know. I am satisfied, however, that the Sherman law will go, and that in its stead we will have something of benefit instead of barm. I could not tell you how my colleagues individually stand, for I have had no very extended talks with them on the subject. In place of the present tariff isw the chances are that we will have one that is new from top to bottom. There will be very radical changes in the schedule. The country expects this. The deciarations of the Democratic platform are so plain that there is no chance to misunderstand them. I do not think that action upon the silver question or the tariff will be so long delayed as some papers and persons seem to have imagined. The session will naturally be lengthy as we have many other things to do. The Democracy will come out all right, I guess. It has a fair working majority and I think both sides-the silver men and single standard men-are disposed to be reasonable.' Another equally interesting and im-

portant congressional character is Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, who said, in reply to a question on the prevailing topic: " think the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act should be repealed. That seems to be the consensus of opinion from those who know most about the financial situation. I would be satisfied to have Congress adjourn after that having been done, until the regular time of meeting." Ex-Speaker Crisp arrived in Washington this evening, from Georgia, and took up his old quarters in the Metropolitan Hotel. The ex-Speaker came direct from his home, where, as he says, he has been enjoying himself and paying little attention to politics. He looks like a robust man, and will enter upon the duties of his second term blessed with the best of health. Speaking generally of the condition of affairs in the South, the ex-Speaker says there is the feeling of distrust and the same hard times that characterize the whole country. The cotton crop has just begun to come in, but the fear of the people is that they will have trouble in securing the necessary money to move it. The cotton crop requires the use of a large amount of money in a short time, and all the paper issued by the growers is made payable after the cotton crop has been gathered. Consequently this can't be counted upon to help, and money must be had from other sources. The banks in the past have got what they needed from the New York institutions, but the York bankers say they canlet the money go. what the result will be cannot now be told. but Mr. Crisp hopes that some way will be speedily found by the bankers of the cotton States to supply the funds to get this | Congress began, for, in the meantime, he staple of the South to market. When | desired to confer with members as to their asked Whether this distrust was due to the existence of the Sherman law, Mr. Crisp replied that it was certainly due to a want

Mr. Crisp is not inclined to talk freely upon the probability of the repeal of the Sherman law, and does not say whether he believes it will be repealed or not, foiling them to perpetrate as an act. They are the | a question in that direction by the statethrew off the political yoke of an English I found what the sentiment was he could I gregation was exceptionally large.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES. Indianapolis Union Station Trains Run by Central Time. TICKET OFFICES at Station and at corner Illinois and Washington Streets, TRAINS RUN AS POLLOWS; \*Daily. † Daily, except Sunday.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS TO Columbus, Ind., and Louisville \*3.55 am \*12.15 am Philadelphia and New York.... \*5.00 am \*10.15 pm Baitimore and Washington.... \*5.00 am \*10.15 pm Martinsville and Vincennes.... \*8.00 am Logansport and Chicago.....\*11.50 am Columbus, Ind., and Louisville. \*1.20 pm Philadelphia and New York....\*3.00 pm Baltimore and Washington.....\*3.00 pm 

VANDALIA LINE. SHORTEST ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST. From Indianapolis Union Station Trains leave for St. Louis 7:30 am., 11:50 am., 1:00 pm., 11:00 pm. Trains connect at Terre Haute for E. & T. H. points. Evansville sleeper Trains arrive from St. Louis 3:30 am., 4:50 am., 2:50 pm., 5:20 pm., 7:45 pm. Terre Haute and Greencastle accommodation arrives at 10:00 am,, and leaves at 4:00 pm. Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through trains. Dining Carou trains 20 and 21.



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not make any predictions. The bare question of repeal could hardly, Mr. Crisp thought, be considered alone, for while it was true that the Democratic party was opposed to the law and demanded its repeal in the platform, if was not known to what extent conditions would be insisted upon. Mr. Crisp would not say he stood upon the proposition to repeal the law and enact a substitute providing for the free coinage of American silver at an increased ratio. It was only after a full consideration of the diff-rent propositions that might be made that Mr. Crisp though a heat result would be reached, but what that result would be he would not venture to predict.

In regard to the rules, the ex-Speaker reiterated what he said when he was in the city on July 3. At the close of the last Congress members thought there would have to be a change, so that those charged with responsibility might be in a position to assume it. What the change contemplated, however, he was unable to tell. Of one thing Mr. Crisp was confident, and that was the coming session would not be a brief one. He was of the opinion that the settlement of the silver question would consume some time, and that after it had been disposed of the tariff would be taken up, the members preferring rather to stay after they were here than adjourn and run the chance of a protracted session later on. While the Speaker has given the subject of the composition of the committees more or less attention, he said that he would probably not announce them for two weeks after the wishes. Any other course, he said, would be manifestly unfair.

Mr. Crisp expects the President to bring the tariff prominently before Congress, either coupled with the question of finance or in a subsequent message bearing directly upon the subject. The ex-Speaker looks forward to a long and ardnous session of

The Rev. Thomas Spurgeon preached at ment that he had not been here long | the Tabernacle yesterday for the first time "Shall we, free-born Americans, we who | enough to talk with members, and until he | since his return from Auckland. The con-

Congress.